the mineral wealth-everything which contributes to make a great country, is to be found within the limits of the Keystone [Applause.] And, in my opinion, the people of Pennsylvania have come to the conclusion that the Congress of the United States can be better employed in developing the great Slavery or Anti-Slavery upon the people." [applause.]

-This passage provokes the inquiry-When did Mr. Douglas first discover that Congress might constitutionally and beneficently employ itself in " developing the great material resources of the " country?" The idea is certainly not novel; but we have been listening to and reading after Mr. Douglas for the last twenty years, and cannot remember ever having heard it, or an thing like it, enunciated by him until this year of grace 1860, and in the pr-sence of a Pernsylvania audience. We have a very distinct and positive recollection that every effort to impel, through the action of Congress, the development of the waterial resources of Pennsylvania and her sist-rs in like condition, has been met by the most decided, persistent, unvarying opposition from Mr. Douglas. Weat, then, is the meaning of the novel demonstration? Is it supposed that the Kane letter swindle can be repeated ?

The funniest aspect of the present exhilarating canvass is the concern from day to day evinced by our old Clay Whig friends who have recently turned their coats for the discracted, demoralized condition of the Democratic party. If the suffering invalid can manage to open its eyes so as to see the regiment of Sangrados now clustered at its bedside-Wise, Butler King, Cushing, Toombs, Aleck Stephens, Josiah Randall, Humphrey Marshall, L. E. Parsons, &c., &c -it must surely imagine that ballucination has been added to the long list of its maladies. "What will the country "do, now that the National Democracy is broken "up?" is the burden of their rueful strain. A more pertinent inquiry would seem to be, " What "will the Democracy do with such a flock of " crows perched on its stiffening frame just as the "breath is leaving its body? If it were possible, " for it to vanquish the disease, how could it hope " to withstand the doctors?"

The Journal of Commerce says that "the Repub-" licans pronounce unprincipled and dishonest" the preposal to combine the parties of Bell, Breckin ridge, Douglas, and Houston in support of united electoral tickets. We are not aware what Republicans have expressed such a judgment; but at any rate we are not able to agree in it. We see nothing distonest in an arrangement by which these incoherent factions should confederate themselves against a common enemy, provided the alliance be made on equitable terms. There, however, is a difficulty. There is reason to fear that some one of the three parties might overreach the others in the bargain. However, if the thing can be done, we hope to trifles may prevent its consummation. Let the weak factions now warring on each other unite, if they can, and turn all their arms against the great Republican party. Then we shall have a fight and a victory that will be memorable in political annals forever.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington, Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS. The Post-Office Department was informed by a

telegram from Mr. Davidge this merning that the mails had not been taken by the California steamer y-sterday. It is proper the public should understand the facts of this care. On Saturday morning the Postmaster General telegraphed Mr. Vanderbilt, asking whether he would take the mails under the te:ms of the present law-that is, for the postages. No answer was received, and Mr. Dix was instructed to make the necessary inquiry, who replied to had heard indirectly that the terms would not be accepted.

It was ascertained yeste day that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone to Seratoga, and a dispaten was sent there repeating the offer, with an expression of the President's desire that the mails should be carried, and that he would recommend Congress to make a fair compensation for he service. No reply was received to any of the telegrams to Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Davidge, either by the Department or their agents here, and it is believed this silence was preconcerted with a view of compelling some conditional arrangement upon which a claim before Congress might be predicated. A other steamer will start on the 11th in-t., and an effort will be made in the meantime to bring a out an understanding, as the Department is entirely at the power of he monopoly.

The following statement exhibits the amount paid for carrying the mails to California for ten years, ending on the 1st of October, 1859;

The compensation under the temporary contract with Cornelius Vanderbilt, for nine months' service, from the 1st of October, 1859, to the 30th

of June, 1860, was as fell ws: Steam-hip service from New-York to California, ex-clusive of the Jahmons. Service from New Orleans to Aspinwall.

Total ... #262 540
Add amount paid for previous ten years' service ... 7,332,500 These large sub-idies might have prompted libe-

ral men to carry the mads for a few months, even with the certainty of ultimate loss. But with the assurance that Congress would make reasonable remuneration, there is no excuse for the refusal. THE PENNSYLVANIA PUSION.

The scheme proposed by the Democratic State Committee in Pennsylvania to run an electoral ticket with pledges contingent on the result, is openly repudiated by the Breckinridge organization here, which distinctly refuses all terms or alliance with the Douglas faction. That proposition started with Messre. Bigler, Gilmore and other patrio's of that order, who are for any contrivnoce which promises the remotest hope of success. They have had to abandon it, however, under threat of being prescribed.

THE DISTURBANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The disturbance at the Breckinridge meeting in Philadelphia last night, and the indignity offered to Gen. Laue by the Douglas rowdies, have intensified the hostility between the divisions, so that they denounce each other in the most unmeasured terms.

A DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION DISBANDED. The Jackson Democratic Association of this city, which has heretofore been the most active compaign organization, brok- up last night after a stermy meeting and an animated struggle between

the two wings for ascendency. This rupture symbolizes the fa'e of the Sham Democracy throughout the Union in November.

THE PRINTING. No progress has been made with the publication of the documents ordered by the House, in coasequerce of the reduction of 40 per cent, on the prices of printing, and the question b ing referred to the Attorney-General as to its retro-active effect. The law contemplated no such operation as that, but some pretended amb guity may be found to impair the benefit of the real reform in this notorious source of corruption, as Mr. Bowman is one of the sufferers, though the Executive printing which be does pays an enormous profit, and will materially recompense the other loss. Besides, he has the printing of 300,000 copies of the Agricultural report, which fairly belonged to

THE DOUGLAS MEETING

The Douglas meeting to-night is the most de cided and mortifying failure ever witnessed here; so much so as to attract the sympathy of his opponents. Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Pugh, Brant, and others were announced to speak, but after the Marine Eand had played for an hour, there were so few on the ground that no organization was attempted till near 9 o'clock. Not a particle of enthusiasm was manifested, and the names of Donglas and Johnson were answered with a feeble expression of applause from a few individuals. Most of the audience was composed of spectators collected by curiosity, and a large proportion of boys. Judge Meek and other Breckinridge leaders were present. The Republican ratification here was ten times as large and enthusiastic,

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

It was enacted during the late session of Congress, that all purchases and contracts when the public exigencies do not require an immediate delivery of the articles, shall be made by advertising for proposals respecting them. No contract or purchase is hereafter to be made unless the same be authorized by law or uncorner to account to its (1) follower, as year, as well as deep respective to the contract of the co der an appropria ion adequate to its Julidiment, except in the War and Navy Department, for clothing, sub-sidence forsge, find, quarters, or transportation; which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. No army nor military sub-like what-ever, which are of a parented invention, shall be pur-chesed, earths, right of ming or accepting any notchased; nor the right of using or applying any p t-ented invention, on ess the same be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth.

The Jack on Democratic Association, of 20 years standing and which has exercised much political tuffuence, was last night totally disrupted by disagreements

on the Presidential question.

A wishe meeting to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson took place to night in front of the City Bull. The s and was beautifully illuminated with numerous transparencies &c. Resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati Pistform and non-intervention were passed. G. W. Creut of Virginia and others delivered speeches in carnest advocacy of the nominees, and predicting triumph of the principles which they declared. roe eoings were continued till a late hour. The france of Breckenridge design holding a ratifi-

cation meeting next week.

Meers, Phipp & Solomons of Washington have been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Departments and Bureaus with stationery.

National Democratic Committee.

The National Democratic Committee met at the Voorhees Honse in this city at 11 o clock this morning, John A. Green, jr., in the chair, and Mathew McMah m Secretary.

All toe members of the Committee except those from the First and Fourth Districts were present. A Sub Committee, consisting of the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Wm. G. Sands, and Harry Wilbur, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopt-

The following call for a State Convention was unan-

The following call for a State Convention was unanimously agreed upon:

The National Democracy of the State of New York who support the nonstrations of John C. Breckindge of Kentacky for President and Joseph Lanc of Oregon for Vice-President are requested to choose one delegate in each Assembly District, to represent them in a State Convention, to be held in the City of Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 5th of August, 1660, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating thirty-five candidates for the officer of Presidential Electors piedged to vote for Breckinging and Lance and Lance to Convenier, Lieutenant-Governor, and Inspector of State Prisons.

Lane and also candidates for Governor, Lieutenand Covernor, and Inspector of State Prisons.

By order of the National Lemocratic State Committee.
(Signed)

MATHEW MCMAHON, Secretary.

A large Breckinnidge and Lane bander was sus

A large Breckinridge and Late bather was suspended from the Voorhers House during the session of the Committee and guns were first on the announcement of the call for the State Convention.

Feedered, That, though thus aggrieved and injured, the National Len cents of New-York have not altered, and will never faller in the ratherment to the principles of our party, which he wrong or outage can deter them from supporting and advocating and which they have never heritated to declare and station to carker days than this: that, standing now, as always, in firm resistance to Northern fanaticism, and to the social war are waged upon Sea the rathers and Seathern institutions, we are not surprised or or here finatives and to the sould we are wage upon the recipitate and Scothermiselfinitions, we are not surprised or pointed to find the builders of the Endhie Platform, the case who first organized a Northern Democracy in 1344, and leadership of Van Buren and Ad-one, now active and fire the man through a Presidential candidate who is repudiated at tin Van Foren had been repudiated twelve years ago by the

Southern Lemocracy Southern Lemocracy Facefurd Lemocracy Facefurd, This we recognize John C. Bredind Less the only face and regular candidate of the National Democracy for the office of President of the United States, and Jesech Lene as our privation and regular candidate for the office of Vice-Postdent, a of that this State Committee does hereby approve I dorse and red by these nominations, and will sustain them in the coming cambridge the property of the second of the coming cambridge the second of the coming cambridge that the coming cambridge is the coming the coming cambridge that the coming cambridge is the coming that the coming the coming cambridge is the coming that the coming the coming that the coming the coming that the coming that the coming that the coming the coming that the comin

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Breckinridge

The members of the Committee represented that a st engite ling in favor of Breckinsidge and Line ex-isted among the Democracy in their several districts.

isted among the Democrate in their several districts.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved. That the Notional and Constitutional Democrats of the State of New York have witnessed with feelings of deep regret and damp, oval the rejection by the Charleston Convention of the damps, oval the rejection by the Charleston Convention of the damps, oval the rejection by the Charleston Convention of the damps, oval the rejection by the Charleston Convention of the Convention, and the secsion of meat of the Democratic of this State Committee; that the subsequent disruption of that Convention, nearly of women and defectly traced to the misrepresentation of the sentiments and preferences of the Democratic masses of the State by the veter given by the majority of the deligation which was admitted to at in that convention, and that we cannot recognize in the nonfantions made by the so-called Convention at Bulthards, guarant discretely meas.

Breatived. That the thinks of the true Democraty of New York are due and are two-by tendered to those representatives of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgie, Alaboma, Sinsi-sippit, Texas, Ariamsas, Missouri, Tennessee, California, and Oregon, who give their generous apport and recognition to the require deep refine from this State, and that the Chairman and Secretary of this State Committee transmit a copy of this resolution to the Suites.

New-Jersey Polities.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of New-Jersey held a meeting at Jersey City yesterday after-neon, and voted to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held at Trenton 25th of July, to nominate an Electoral ticket.

Electoral ticket.

The Committee recommend that the ticket be composed of four Douglas and three Breckieritge men, to be supported by the friends of each candidate, and re pertively headed "Douglas ticket" and "Breckingide ticket". ridge ticket "If this is successful, the ticket having the majority is to receive the Electoral vote of the State, except that in case the whole vote will elect either candidate he is to have it. This plan appears to meet the sanction of the most influential Democrats of the State.

Cosconn, N. H., Taesday, July 3, 1860.
Sammel Enterfield, father of the editor of The Fatriot, and Fresident of the State Capital Bank, and a member of the Governor's Council, died this afternoon. He was a highly-respected citizen.

Mexican News.

New-Obleans, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

The steamer Habara has arrived from Havans.
Her news is universalt. The schoone Emily Rath
has arrived from Vera Cruz 11st. She reports that the
steamer Wave from Deputies for Vera Cruz strack in stanier Wave, from Fimpico for Vera Cruz, struck in leaving Turpan Inlet and will prove a total loss. Her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. Her advices from Mexico are unimportant.

Election of President of Camden

and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPRIA, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

John Brodhead was to-day reflected President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Non-Arrival of the Persia, SANDY HOOK, Wednesday July 3, 1860-11 p. m. No signs of the Persia. Weather cloudy and calm.

Election in Leavenworth. Leavenworth Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

An election was held in Leavenworth Councy vesterday, on the issuing of bords to the amount of \$150,000 to the Leavenworth and Cameron Railroad Company.

The returns indicate a large majority for the subscription.

The friends of Donglas and Johnson held a ratification meeting last night, which was well attended. Speeches were made by the Hon. B. W. Johnson, late Democratic candidate for Congress, and others.

The river as this point has fallen about three feet, and is now receding slowly.

The weather is very warm, the mercury ranging from 95° to 102° in the shade. Heavy showers have occurred in the vicinity during the last few weeks but some of the interior counties are still suffering from drouth.

From Denver City.

St. Joseph, Thesday, July 3, 1860.

Denver City advices to the 25d are received.

J. B. Card, from Quincy, Ill., was stabled by Frederick Hadley from aterison Kansas, on the evening of the 25st, about twelve miles east of Denver.

An extensive fire has been raging in the prairies for a few days past, filling the atmosphere with smoke and convictors hiding the sun for hours. cinders, and sometimes hiding the sun for hours.

Matheation Meetings.

Harteand Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

An enthusiastic meeting of Democrata of this city was held this evening at National Hall, ratifying the nominations of Douglas and Johnson at Badimore. John C. Palmer was Chairman, and Wm. A. Richardson of Illinois, and M. R. West, esq., one of the Connecticut delegates to the National Convention, made elequent and strong steeches, which were loudly applended. Strong non-intervention resolutions were passed, and the platform and nominees enthusiastically indeed. Ratification Meetings. passed, and the platform and nominees enthusiastically

Another dispatch, from a Republican source, pro-nounces the meeting a failure in point of numbers, say-ing there were not over two handred present; that the large majority of the party leaders yet refuse to sup-port Douglas, and that the Douglas wing refuse any

callition with the Breckin-idge wing.

Kansas Citt, Mo., Monday, July 2, 1860.

An immense Douglas and Johnson ratification meeting and torchight procession was held here last night. Salutes were fired, benfires blazed throughout the city, and public buildings were illuminated and decorated with the and tracers point. It was the largest possible to the condition of the city. and public bindings were imministed and decorated with hags and transparencies. It was the largest policial meeting ever assembled in Western Missouri. Sie-cles were nade by Cel. Claibone, T. Van Horn, editor of The Journal of Commerce, ex-Mayor Payne, and others.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Toesday, July 3, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic Ratification meeting, for the purpose of indorsing Bell and Everett, is now being held here.

A meeting of the Harden County Democracy at Elizabethrown, to-day, indorsed Douglas and Johnson, and denounced the seceders. A meeting of the Canfield County Democrats did the same yesterday.

The Santa Fe Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, July 3.
The Santa Fé mails with dates to the 18th ult., ar rived to-day, making the regular schedule time. No rain has fallen in N-w-Mexico this year, and the crops are almost entirely destroyed. There has never been such a retricity of provisions and forage in that country as at present. Corn is selling at almost any price asked. Treeps from Utah are expected about the last of

The Navajo Indians are becoming insolent, and un-

ess they are clusticed by the troops will soon make a foray upon the tettl-ment. But f-w Indians were seen in the road some of whom were Kiswas; they experied the wagons closely, but as the mail party was well armed, and seven in number, no artack was unde. The troops from Pawnes Fork that went in unsuit of some inclusions had not yet resurred. A reoursuit of some Incians had not yet returned. A ranov at Pawnee Fork of their having been caught
ucks confirmation.

Mr. Claiborne one of the delegates to the Charles-

on and Baltimore Conventions yesterday made a peech in favor of Douglas, which was well received, and at times enthus astically cheered. The weather is still oppressively bot and dry.

Fire at the Sing Sing Prison.

Stro Sino, Tuesday, July 3, 1860. At 5 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered the cabinet workshop of Churles H. Woodruff, in the the cabinet workshop of Charles H. Woodran, in the Frison. The engines were brought into requisition, but before the flames were checked the entire building was in rains. The boot and shoe shop was with difficulty raved. Lors to C. H. Woodraff \$50,000; insurance \$40,000, in some twenty different Companies in New-York. Lors to the building (State) \$4,000; in paramete. Mesers, Smith anstained a loss by water of \$1,000; insured in the Atlan ic, Astor, and Commercial

S1,000; insured in the Atlan ic, Astor, and Commercial Comparies of New-York.

This is the third time Mr. Woodruff has been burned out since 1854. The weather was calm, or the entire Prison would have been destroyed.

Horribte Murder.
Cureago, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.
The bodies of a weman named Willis and tw thildren were found herribly mutihated last Saturday near Batavia, Jefferson Co., Iowa. Their murder wa mar Briavia, deliefson Co., fowa. Their mirder was supposed to have been committed by a man named Kepheart, who was pursued and arrested on Sunday night in Missouri and brought back. He confesses to having con mitted the murder at Eddyville and after-ward hauled the bodies 30 miles to the place where they were found.

New Counterfeits.

Counterfeit fives on the Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia are in ci-culation in this city. They are so well executed that but few persons can detect them.

Virginia Politics. Nonrolk, Tuesday, July 3, 1860. The Breckinridge ratification meeting has been post-poned till after the State Convention.

The Pony Express. St. Joseph, Mo., Tucsday, July 3, 1860.
The Pony Express from Cann Floyd arrived at 11] clock to-day. The news has been anticpated.

Fire at New-Albany, Ind. New-Aleany, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the Baptist Church and several stables and dwellings.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement,

Bosron, Wednesday, July 3, 1860. The following are the footing of our Bank Statement

Weather Report.
Sr. Jony's, N.F., July 3.—Wind N. W.; weather cloudy. hermometer 60°. CAPH RACE, July 3 -Warm.

-At a late hour last evening we were surprised to learn that the celebrated Madame Lela Montez, Countess of Landsfeldt, lay at the point of death, and was not expected to survive the night. On Saturday mornirg, she arose in her usual health, but soon complained of giddiness and, lying down was at once deprived of speech and motion by a paralytic stroke. Sunday and Menday she was able to partially recognize those about her, but yesterday seemed to have lost all consciousness, and was pronounced by her medical attendants as beyond hope of life. For some time past she has resides at No. 15 Clinton place, and during her sickness has been faithfully cared for by several of her intimate

AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL. - A joint meeting of the American Normal School and the National Teachers' Association, will be held at Buffalo, New-York, commencing on Teusday, August 7, and continuing through the week. The Local Committee are making all the week. The Local Committee are making all necessary arrangements for the meeting. The citizens of Buffalo will entertain the ladies gratuitously. A reduction in the charge will be made to those who stop at the hotels. Persons on arriving in Buffalo, may receive all necessary information, by calling on the Local Committee, at the Library rooms of the Young Men's Association. On some routes of travel, a reduction of fare has been secured, and negotiations are in progress with others. For further information, address Oliver Arrey, Chairman of Local Committee, Buffalo; W. F. Pheles, Tremon, New-Jersey; J. W. Bulklay, Booklyn, New-York; B. G. Northrop, Saxonville, Mass.; Z. Eichards, Washington, D. C.; W. E. Sheldon, New-York.

THE CONFERENCE AT BADEN-BADEN.

From Our Own Correspondent. BERLIN, June 18, 1860.

Just before Louis Bonaparte's arrival at Baden-Baden, the little town was flooded with French mouchards, policemen, and gensdarmes, masqueraded into artists and dandies. From the railway station where he alighted, they followed him to the Hetel of the Stephanie Bader, where he took up his residence, huzzaing outrageously on his several exhibitions before the public, although their cries of Vire l'Empereur were regularly drowned in the hisses of the German spectators. The repulsively vulgar physiognomies of Generals Fleury and Failly in the Emperor's suite, somewhat softened the effect produced by the appearance of the hero with the eyes of the owl and the nose of the parrot, who, true to his mimic mission, had donned the histerical gray coat. His private conversation with the Prince Regent lasted only forty-five minutes; on all his other interviews with the Hohenzollern he had simultaneously to encounter the whole lot of little German potentates, so that there was hardly an opportunity offered for the transaction of serious business. Before his departure from Paris he had given the signal for the issue of About's pamphlet, the title page of which had, however, to be altered from "Napoleon III. et la Prusse," into "La Prusse en 1860." Ecfore leaving Baden-Baden, he conveyed to the King of Hanover the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, a significant act, since Bor-ries, the Hanoverian Minister, had only some weeks ago raised the general indignation of Germany by stating that Hanover would sooner go over to France than yield to Prussian supremacy.

The real business of the Baden-Baden conference will not commence before next week, when the ministers of most of the German States, together with Gen. von Rzikowski, the first military commissioner of Austria at Frankfort, and the president of the Federal military commission, are to join the Prince Regent. The main questions to be decided turn upon the organization of the German Federal z my and steps to be taken against Denmark, who, in her course of open and spiteful vio-lation of the Federal laws is known to be goaded by France and Russia. In order to explain the pres ent Northern crisis, it will be necessary to survey briefly the different phases which the last conflict between Denmark and the German Diet has run

On October 2, 1855, as you will remember, the King of Denmark octroyed a whole State Constitution (Gesamtstants rerfassing), which not only qualized the law of succession to the throne for the kingdom and the German Duchies, but created, under the name of the Imperial Council (Reichsrath), a sort of general legislature for the common affairs of the whole monarchy. Together with this whole State Constitution, there we're octroved new and separate constitutions for Denmark proper, for Schleswig, and for the German Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg (provincial constitutions in unison with the whole State Constitution), and a socalled "normal financial budget," determining the quota which each part of the whole monarchy had to pay, not for its own administration, but into the common exchequer. The "normal" budget of 1855 was promulgated on the express condition that the respective quota imposed on the different countries should never be augmented without the sanction of the popular estates. In introducing the new financial law of 1855, the Central Government had exhausted all its ingenuity for overcharging the German Duckies to the profit of the Danish kingdom. The revenues from the public domains of the Duckies, although by a notification, dated January 28, 1852, they had been acknowledged to belong to the Provin-cial Administration, were made over to the common exchequer. A considerable number of direct taxes which had always formed an exclusive resource of the provincial treasury, were, moreover, on false pretenses, laid claim to by the whole-state-chess. Not only was the standard most unfavorable to the Duchies, that of population excepted in the re-par-tition of the common taxes, but the Duchies were even bound to pay two per cent beyond the quota payable according to that standard. Thus, apart from the revenues derived from the domains, and of direct taxes arbitrarily classed under that rubric, the Duchy of Holstein was alone to contribute the 6,193 rix-dollars for the common expenses

of the entire morarchy.

The octroyed whole-state constitution, with its pormal budget, its Imperial Council, and its newfangled provincial charters, raised an immense outcry throughout the Duchies. By the new law of succession to the throne they found to emselves sepa-rated from Germany and bound over to the destinies of Denmark. By the institution of the Imperial Council (Reichsrath), in which they could ne fency to sway but a small minority of votes, they would, in point of fact, forfeit their national inde-pendence, and become subjected to the dictates of a Danish Legislature. By the normal budget, at last, they were unfairly taxed for swelling the ma-

erial resources of their antagonists at Copenhagen. The consequent agitation m the Duckies lasted for more than two years, and their provincial Diet had repeatedly, but vainly, appealed to the German Confederation, when the latter resolved at last to interfere. Here it ought to be recollected that the King of Dermark in his quality as Duke of Hol-stein and Lauenburg, is a member of the German Confederation, and bound to obey the resolutions of the German Diet. By a resolution of February 11, 1858 the German Diet declared the whole State Constitution of October 2, 1855, to be null and void as far as the German Duchies were concerned-simul taneously it called upon the King of Denmark to take immediately such steps as would restore the relations between the Duchies and the whole monarchy to a state conformable to the federal laws and the promises made by the King himself in 1851 -52, On February 25, 1858, the German Die. published another decree by which the King of Den-mark was strictly forbidden to promulgate any new laws contrary to its own resolution of February 11, and to alter anything in the status quo before the settlement of the constitutional question. March 26, 1858, the Danish King lodged at the German Diet a declaration to the effect that he was willing to conform to the resolution of Febnary 25, but reserved to himself to decide what administrative innovations he might introduce by virtue of the now superceded old provincial charter. In reply to this communication the German Diet, on May 20, 1858, passed another resolution rejecting the interpretation put by the King on the decree of February 25, interdicting again any change, administrative or legislative, to the prejudice of the Duchies, and holding out the menace of a military federal execution to take place in Holstein if the Diet should become informed of any infringement of its former resolutions. On August 12, 1858, the German Diet went one step further, by the actual appointment of a committee for dispatching federal troops to Holstein and Lauenburg, or carrying out "the military execution," as it is called in the efficial language. The Danish Government thought it now fit appare tly to give way. By royal patent of November 6, 1858, the whole State Constitution of 1855, while maintained for the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig. was abrogated in the German Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. The first six paragraphs of the provincial charter, octroyed to Holstein in 1855, and relating to the whole State Constitution, were

also cut off, and the Imperial Council or Reichsrath was purged of its members for Holstein and Lauenburg. On March 10, 1859, the Provincial Diet of Holstein addressed a memo randum to the King, expostulatory of the griev-ances of the Duchies, and insisting that, until the definitive settlement of their relations with Denmark, no new laws concerning the common affairs of the whole monarchy should be promulgated un-less they had been also laid before and obtained the sanction of the Holstein Estates. The Danish Government not deigning to heed these remonstrances, the Holstein Estates again appealed the German Diet, which then renewed its menace of a military execution in the Duchies. On Nov. 2, 1859, the Danish Government gave a solemn premise to the German Diet, firstly, that it was about summoning a Chamber of Delegates in order about summoning a Chamber of Delegates in order to settle the pending difficulties between the Duchies and the monarchy, and secondly, that 1½ per cent should be remitted of the quota fixed by the "normal fied, and with an antegrit budget" upon Holstein. The German Diet the Emperer of China.

eagerly caught at this opportunity is stay again, "provisionally," by decree of March 6, 1860, the threatened military executien, though the conditions put by the federal resolution of Feb. 11, 1858, were as far as ever from being fulfilled. However, the Diet declared simulbeing minited. However, the Dict accuared similar taneously this new respite to be given to Denmark on the express understanding only, that, during the interim, and before the constitutional settlement, all projects of law presented to the Imperial Council, relating to the common affairs of the whole State, and especially to financial matters, should also be laid before the Estates of Holstein and Lauenburg for their consent. This federal decree of March 6. for their consent. This federal decree of March 6, 1860, winds up with the distinct declaration that any disobedience on the part of the Danish Govern-ment would this time be directly punished with the military execution in the Duchies. appointed to that purpose was even ordered to keep his forces ready for such a case. Well, the Danish Government, said to have meanwhile con-cluded a secret treaty with France, not only withdrew its own proposal for a meeting of delegates, but, by a law passed on May 15, 1860, through the Danish Imperial Council, and never laid before the Estates of the Duchies, imposes a new nancial budget for 1860-61. By virtue of this the Holstein contribution to the whole State Exchequer is to be raised from 756,193 rix dollars to 908.889. Denmark wants money for the new maritime forti fications of Copenhagen, and, finding the provincial treasury of the Duchies well filled, thought fit to provisionally lay hands upon it, relying on the open consent of the Danish " Reichsrath" and the secret support of France and Russia. Now, it is evident that the collision has reached a point which leaves the German Diet no alternative but that of abdicating its powers or realizing its threats. In the Schleswig case the question is somewhat obscured by international complications. In this Holstein case the question regards only the rights of the German Confederation over its own members.

FIRE IN CHATHAM STREET.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL FIGHT. A GENERAL MELEE-SIX MEN SHOT.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in Mait Gooderson's porter-house, No. 9 Chatham street, in consequence of the carelessness of John Hall, the bar-kee; er, in bandling a light while engaged in drawing some liquor from a cask in the sine-celler. The liquor instantly igni ed, and a heavy explosion followed, startling the persons in the bar-room and in the roffee and cake saloons in the basement.

In a moment thereafter Hall made his appearance with his hands badly cut, and screaming fire. The firemen seen arrived, and with a c pious supply of water, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. A portion of the liquor from the cask that exploded, ran into the coffee saloon of Theodore Udell, adjoining the wine cellar. Mr. Ucell, hearing the alarm and perceiving the liquor flowing into his place, instantly extinguished his lights, and wi h his waiters, hastened to the street. Bis shop was delaged with water as was a'so the coffee and cake sal on of Oliver Hitchcock in the basement of No. 9. The loss of Matt. Gooderson will amount to about \$500. Hischcock and Udell each sustained about \$100 damage on their stocks. During the fire, hostilities were renewed between

Engine Companies Nos. 21 and 13, directly in front of the Hall of Records, the attack being made, as is alleged, by 21's men. The fight was of a most desperate nature, and in the meles Engine No. 13 was upset, and her works badly damaged Toumpets pipes wrenches, brickbats, and other missil-s were freely us d, and over a dezen pistol-sho's were fired, but by which party is not known. Officer Felle man of the Fourth Precinct being the only policeman on hand, rusted into the crowd and attempted to separate the combatants. One of tre firemen strack the officer over the shoul-

der with a pike, nearly maiming him. Fellerman attempted to arrest the man, but was unable to do so. He secured the man's cap, by means of which the assailant may be recognized. The initials on the cap are J. O. C. Officer Fellerman had the man underarrest, but the prisoner was rescued by some of his companions. Sergeant Petty of the Second Ward picked up

he railroad track the end of a dumb-bell, weighing at east two pounds. It had evidently been used by the firemen, and had been accidentally dropped in the Owing to the absence of a sufficient police force, the riotous firemen had things their own way for ten or

fifteen minutes. Upon the arrival of platoons from the Sixth, Fourth, and Second Wards, the rioters were soon put to flight, and the street cleared. Rumors were in circulation about the neighborhood that a large number of persons were shot, and on the application of our reporter at the Hospital he learned that the report was correct. The following individ-

operations for the removal of shot and bullets.

JOHN RYAN, gan-shot wound in the thigh DENNIS RYAN, gun-shot wound in the thigh, and scalp ound severe. Wm. Loomis cut, beaten and badly contused.

uals were found at the Hospital, underg

JAMES SULLIVAN cut, besten, and badly contused bout the body.

James McCulloch, arm broken, bad scalp wound.

The above are members of No. 21.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, JOHN HALEY, THOMAS PERos and WM. F. CRUSE, of No. 13, were considerably pjured and taken to their houses. It is supposed that there were many more injured, but the above are the only ones known to be. Lookers-on say that the fight on this occasion was commenced by the members of No. 13, who, in addition to being armed with revolvers, had a barrel of stones on their engine.

Several persons saw the men discharge their ravolvers shot after shot in rapid succession, into the crowd. Twenty-one's men used pipes, axes, spikes, and stones in the course of the fight. A spectacor, whose name we could not ascertain, was shot in the leg, but not dangerously. One of the firemen was taken from under the overturned engine and sent heme. He was badly burt.

About 7 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house, No. 17 Commerce street, occupied by A. J. Bailey, and before the firemen could extinguish the fismes, the roof and attic were destroyed. The fire was caused by a little boy, who was playing in the attic with fireworks. Damage to the furniture by fire and water, \$200. No insurance. The building, owned

and water, \$3.00. No insurance. The building, owned by Louisa Morgan, was damaged to the amount of \$350. Said to be insured.

BOSFIER.

The alarm in the Second District last night, was caused by a bonfire, corner of Forty ninth screet and Brondway.

FIRE IN MINETTA STREET. A slight fire occurred in the roof of a dwelling in Minetta street, near Bleccker, last night. But little

lamage was done. The alarm in the Seventh District, at 8 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of a tar barrel, at the foot of Broad street. The companies running in this district were out in full force, and during the ex-

ci ement incident to the alarm, the members of Nos. 10 and 13 indulged in a fight. The police were promptly on the ground, and soon quelled the disturbance. Several members of each company received black eyes and bloody noses, but no one was seriously CORRECTION.

The following note has been handed us for publication:

The following note has been handed us for publication:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: In your paper of July I, there appeared an attick, headed "Firmon's Fight." in which it was stated that Engine Companies New 14 and 20 had a street disturbance. It wish to say that the Engine No. 20 was in the house and the roll called about three quarters of an hour hef re the above disturbance was represented to have taken place; also that none of the men bers of Engine Co. No. 20 took put in any rior whatever. By inserting the above contradiction you will confer a great favor on the members of Engine Co. No. 20, and oblige DANIEL CROWLEY.

Forecan Washington Engine Co. No. 20.

Apropos to the above. The Lance of the the contradiction of the contradiction of the place of the p

Apropos to the above, we learn that the attack on No. 14 was not made until her company was returning from the fire, having been the last engine to leav: the scene-nearly an hour after the other companies

RATIFICATION OF THE CHINESE TREATY .- Mr Williams, the Secretary of the American Legation to Chica, has arrived at Washington, with the treaty fully ratified, and with an autograph letter to the President from

BANQUET TO GEORGE WILKES.

A banquet was given to George Wilkes, esq., last evening at the Astor House, and he was there presented with a \$100 Swiss chrew meter stop watch by his many friends and admirers. Jas. T. Brady, esq., the Chairman of the Committee, being unavoidably absent, ex-Judge W. W. Phillips presided. Ou his right were the guest of the evening, Mr. Felter, Col. Launden of California, and B. F. Andrews, esq. On his left, Judge Welsh, T Hyer, esq Mr. Smith of The Sunday Courses, and J. C. Havey, esq. At the lower tables we noticed Sinclair Tonsey, esq., Capt Joseph Hall, James Irving, esq., Wm. Mulligan, esq., Edward Blankman esq., Theo. S. Nims, Harry Howard, Capt. James Turner, and other distinguished gentlemen, including Mr. Cusick, one of the seconds of the Cham-pion of the World in the late memorable contest in England.

When the cloth was removed, Capt. Jas. H. TURNER,

When the cloth was removed, Capt. Jas. H. Turner, in a neat and appropriate acdress, presented the watch to Mr Wilkes. He alluded to the triumphs of Mr. Wilkes in his profession, in his late visit to England and on his return. He hoped that it might be a memerate of the sincere and heartfelt devotion of his friends. Mr. WILKES said in reply:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I feel deeply sensible of the great compliment conferred upon meby the presence of this modience, and also by the presencation in me of this tes imonial. Really, however, your great kindness has taken me entirely by surprise, and I am qui e mononcicious of having done anything to deserve it. What you profess on highly was but the natural impulse of an American mind, and it afforded me more pleasure to perform it, than it could possibly conferupon any person here to see it done. I was paid therefore step by step as I proceeded, and consequently am disposed to look upon this demonstration as an excess beyond my merits.

disposed to look upon this demonstration as an excess beyond my merits.

I went to England in February last, partly in concession to the demands of business and partly for a special purpose: and it was my good fortane to be there during the per dency of an event which involved the question of the relative physical superiority of the two greatest racce of the earth. England had always claimed premisence in this respect over all the nations of commental Europe; and in ab ence of any response from this side of the Atlantac to her established challings, side declared through her leading journals that the people of the United States were interior in strength and stan in a to the British race, and that even our very climate caused a physical deterioration which should be a warting to the en igrant not to make this country the home of his posterity.

a warring to the enigrant not to make this country the heme of his posterity.

I naturally took a deep interest in having this ingenious charge rebuked, and therefore you will not be surprised that I felt a great respect for the stalwart coult, who, on the assurance of a great nation that he should have "fair play," went 3,000 miles, almost afore, to confront, on this question the most formidable champion that could be found. Millious shared this interest with me, and I therefore have no apology to ake for the course which I oursued and no expans to make for the course which I pursued, and no excuse to offer for the promisence I give it in my journal. I bave always found that, whatever the people consider worthy of their strition, is never unworthy of a writer's notice, and I think it much more creditable for a journalist, who appropriates the triumphs of a humble person, to speak of his courage and good conduct with respect, rather than attempt to build up a false rejutation for morality by overwhelming him with abusive terms.

with abusive terms.

Gendearen, it is not for me to enter into the details of the contest to which our attention has been drawn. Indeed, I am embarrassed to decide how little I should say on an occasion like this, to escape the charge of egy tism, but there is one thing which I must say, and that is this, that if what I did abroad in the settlement that is this, that if what I did abroad in the settlement of this exciting international dispute gave satisfaction to my countrymen. I am ten times overgaid for all my efforts, and more than compensated for the feads which I was forced on several occasions to provoke.

In regard to the manner in which the dispute was not mately seatled, there may very reasonably be differences of opinion; and on this subject, I desire to say that I was controlled to a great extent toward an amicable settlement by the consideration that, should the

cable settlement by the consideration that, should the question be left open, a prejudice would grow up between England and this country which would be destructive to the businesses and prospects of hundreds of worthy people, such as actors and artists, who were outside of the dispute, and who would not be able to resume their international condities for years. I communicated this view to the Editor of Bell's Life, and, conceding to listore, he united with me in good faith, and a settlement was mide. By the terms of that settlement, the representative of British superiority relinquished the belt which he had worn before the arrival of our champion in England, and retired from the ring in a manner pion in England, and retred from the ring in a manner which made a clear admission that our countrymen were not less grout or brave than Briton's, and that the United States was not a bad place to live in after all-Nay, more, the British referee, before a British audience, bestowed upon our countryman a silver belt, inscribed with the fact that it was given for the battle with the defender of the English trophy, and bearing on its face in bold relief, the proud inscription of "Champion of England." But as I said before, I must not enter into details; but there is one duty which I must conrect with this occasion, and that is, to ex-press my grateful sense of the unbounded hospitality which was tavished upon me as an American journalist which was savened upon me as an American Journalist during my entire stay in England; and also recognises with thanks the gene rosity of the English press in giv-ing me access to their columns. The most compicuous of these examples was The London Times, that great journal, which rivals even the Government isself, and journal, which rivals even the Government itself, and which, though thoroughly English in its sentiments and be sing, with a proper British pride toward its countrymen, opened its closed doors to all of our appeals, and never once alluded to the American cause without respect. And now gentlemen let me again thank you for the honor you have done me. There will be those probably who will seee at you for your liberality, and in the same lofty spirit will doubtless coufer new complinents on ne: but gentlemen, I have lived long chough to know that that character is a very poor one which cannot withstand the abuse of the malignant, and to also know that the most stable reputations.

which cannot writestand the abuse of the manguant, and to also know that the most stable reputations which men acquire in this world are founded on the broken malice of their enemies.

Mr. Wilkes response was enthusiastically received. The toset of the evening was then given:

The Health of the Guestof the Evening, George Wilkes, esq.

Mr. Wilkes returned his thanks in the fewest

vords possible.

JAMES INVING, etq., then proposed

The treath of John C. Heenan, the Champion of the World.
Loud applaume.]

Loud applause.)
Mr FELTER RAVE
George Wilkes, the Game Cock of the Press.
The CHAIRMAN RAVE
A Welch rave bit equally as good at the table as on the bench.
Judge WELCH responded, and concluded by propos-

Judge Welch responded, and concluded by proposing

The Press of New York.

Drack starding. After music, H. J. Brent, esq., responded, introducing Col. Lumsder of The N. O. Picayune, who also responded. Capt. Turker of The N. Haley gave

The Health of the Old Chief, Thomas Hyer—Who, like our own eagle, slun bers and the buzz of insects, careless of what is passing, until touched on some sore spot, when he dispaids wings, screams, and exacten them to the wind.

Age millenant proposed

The Health of James Curick, the Friend of John C. Heenan.

Mr. Curick responded: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am not in the habit of making any great speeches, but I hoje in whatever capacity I may be that you will always find me a true and trustworthy friend of Mr. Heevan. [Loud applanse.]

Mr. Heeran. [Loud applause.]
The CHAIRMAN proposed
The Health of Michael Phelan—The Billiard Champion of the

world.

Mr. Phelas said that he thought Mr. Wilkes had made full as good a fight with his pen and tongue as Mr. Heenan with his fists. [Cheering.]

Col. Selover of California, in a few words, called

orth the hearty applause of the assemblage, by an allusion to the man wh David C. Broderick.

David C. Broderick.

At original poem was then read, and after music the following too-twe spiven:

The Great Enstern—We welcome her with joy, as another lim in the connecting chain that binds the New World to the Old; but with greater joy, as she brought to us our frind, George Wilker.

Mikes
Mr. Brest proposed the health of Edwin Price, the
gentlemen who whipped Australian Kells. Mr. Price
respended in a near speech, in which he termed John
H. eran t. e braves and koldest man who ever stepped

into a 24 foot ring.

Mr. Felter caded out Tom Hyrn, who proposed—

The Health of Tom Sayres: The nicest little man that ever

Loud applause was to lowed by three cheers for Tom Loud appinuse was followed by three cheers for Tom Savies, which were given with a will.

The Star-Spangled Banner was sung all joining in the chous. Toen followed God Save the Queen.

The banqueters separated soon after midnight, on very good terms with the world generally, and espe-cially with George Wilkes.

-The Austrian artillery has been making experiments with rifled cannon loaded with gun-cotton. Although the twist is very considerable, the pieces can be leaded at the muzzle. At the last account they bad succeeded in throwing a six-pound ball three miles with six ounces of gun-cotton. These guns are very light, and this, with the small quantity of ammunition required, renders them particularly applicable to moun-

tain warfare, especially as it is possible to fire for a considerable time before the enemy learn whence the shots are coming, since the gun-cotton makes no smoke.